MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 20th. 1797. NUMBER 624

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of his Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly anthorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement,

THE Right Honorable the President in Council being desirous of raising a sum of money for Bills upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, hereby gives notice that proposals will be received for that purpose until Friday the 22d Instant.

The proposers to specify their own terms as to the sight and exchange at which the Bills are to be made payable.

No sight however will be fixed at a shorter period than six months, and no proposal for a sum less than five hundred pounds, (£ 500) will be attended to.

The bills will be drawn payable at the time agreed on, without option in the Honorable the Court of Directors to postpone payment.

Fort St. George, 9th September, 1797.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. FALCONAR.
SUB SECRETARY.

Calcutta,

THIRD

GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence on Friday, the 15th. September agreeable to the,

SCHEME,

As Per a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas 32
Halves ditto,	ditto, 17

N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply to *Mr. Cassin*, at his Office n the Exchange.

Madras 18th August 1797.

Advertisement.

This day was Published,

A COMPLETE LIST OF

HIS MAJESTY'S,

AND THE

HONORABLE COMPANY's

FORCES,

(Corrected to the first Instant,)

PRICE,

Three Pagodas,

TO BE HAD AT THE

GAZETTE PRESS,—Court-House Street.

BENGAL RUM,

IN

B U T T S,

FROM THE

HOWRAH DISTILLERY,

May be had on application to

Messrs. HUNTER & HAY.

Advertisement.

A CAVALRY JACKET with SILVER EPAULETS, having been stoped, as it was offered for Sale, in the MOUNT BAZAR, will be delivered to the Owner, upon application to the ARTILLERY MAJOR OF BRIGADE.

Proposal.

For Publishing a Military

WORK,

ENTITLED

A SYSTEM

OF

MILITARY DISCIPLINE,

FOR

Native Infantry,

BY

Captain John James Durand,

OF THE

Madras Establishment.

CONDITIONS,

1st.— THE Work shall be printed on GOOD ENGLISH PAPER, in Octavo with a neat TYPE, and necessary PLATES.

2d.— Each Copy shall be delivered to Subscribers or their Agents at Calcutta, for one Gold Mohur,—*Fort St. George*, and *Bombay*, for the equivalent of that Sum in the Currancy of the place, Payable as shall be most convenient to Subscribers respecting mode and proportion.

3d.— Non Subscribers will be charged two Gold Mohurs for each Copy, ready Money.

4th.— The Work shall go to Press the moment that the number of Subscribers will justify the measure, and all expedition will be used to produce it.

5th.— A List of Subscribers will be published with the work—Gentlemen disposed to honor the work with their obliging patronage are requested to have the kindness to send their Names,

TO

Mr. W. J. Chater,

Madras,

Messrs. Thomson & Ferris.

Calcutta,

AND

Mr. Leonard Jaques,

AT

Bombay,

to whom Plans of the Work are forwarded for circulation.

WELL aware of the difficulties to be encountered when offering opinions on a Subject unfavourably predicamented from obvious causes, it is not without much diffidence the projector comes forward, whose sole dependence for Success, rests on the merits which the performance may possess,—innovations of all ages have had the most appaling obstacles to Surmount.

What is now offered is the result of the above TWENTY YEARS UNINTERRUPTED EXPERIENCE; not mere Chimera,—a circumstance which the projector hopes will in a certain degree operate in his favor, and secure him a small portion of Confidence — having therein a Character at Stake.

For Sale on Commission,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS-EXC[illegible]NGE,

THE REMAINDER O[illegible]

VELNO'S ORIGINAL VEG[illegible]ABLE

SYRU[illegible]

AT ELEVEN PAGODAS PER BO[illegible]E,

AND

FEW DOZEN OF[illegible]

FIRST SORT, MASULIP[illegible]AM

SNUFF.

For Sale on Commission,

By David Young,

FRONTING THE JUSTICES PUBLIC OFFICE.

PLATED Salvers, Water Plates, Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Ink Stands, Spoons, Bread Baskets, Tea Urns &c.—Sliding, and Dressing Glasses, Toilet Glasses with Drawers, Liquor Frames with Gold Lables, Looking Glasses, Giranadoles with Shades and Garter Border, and Elegantly ornamented, setts of Table Knives and Forks, with Deserts and Carvers to match, Penknives and Oyster-knives, Night and Day Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Cases of Drawing Instruments, Opera Glasses, Glass Cruit Decanters, Green Cups and Saucers and desert Plates. Jellys and Jams in Jars and in Pots, Bottled Fruit for tarts, minced meat &c. &c.

A Hand Organ with six Barells, three of which Play Hindostan Tunes, and an Organ with three Barells.

The above Articles came out on the last Ships and are in the highest Perfection, and will be sold on the most Moderate terms for READY MONEY.

ALSO

Brown and Whitfords

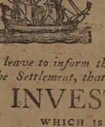
CLARET,

AT PAGS. 8 PER DOZEN,

French very fine, ditto at 6.
Europe Bottled Porter at Pags. 2½
Madras Bottled Ale very fine at 2½
Muscadel Wine at 5
Madeira in Pipes and in Bottles of different Prices,—and Table Sets of Queens Ware.

Captain Colnett,

OF THE



HON. COMPANY'S SHIP

KING GEORGE,

AND

Mr. YEATES,

THE PURSER,

Beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have landed their

INVESTMENT,

WHICH IS NOW EXPOSED

For sale,

At their House, opposite the Town Majors *IN THE FORT.*

CONSISTING OF

C L A R E T,

FROM VARIOUS HOUSES.

ELEGANT sets of *Wedgewood's* WARE,
GLASS WARE, Cut and Plain,
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, & GIRANDOLES,
CABINET WARE, of the Newest Taste,
TIN-WARE,
TOYS,
HATS,
CONFECTIONARY,
BEER, in Casks,
CUTLERY, IRONMONGERY,

AND

Various other Articles.

CARGO OF THE SHIP

WHITE EAGLE.

[illegible]RENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite,)

OF

EXC[illegible]T QUALITY

[illegible]

Navy Bills.

M O N E Y,

BEING WANTED FOR THE USE OF

His Majesty's Squadron,

IN INDIA,

FOR

BILLS

AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT,

ON THE OFFICERS

OF

His Majesty's Board of Ordnance,

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

His Majesty's Navy,

AND THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

Sick and Hurt, London,

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING THE SAME,

Specifying the Rate of Exchange per Pagoda,

WILL BE RECEIVED BY

MR. HENRY SEWELL,

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER,

Until the 30th September.

Naval Officers Office, Madras, 30th Sept. 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurst, and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS.

ONE pair of 18 Inch Convex Mirrors in Burnished Frames,—One 24 Inch Ditto Ditto ditto,

Three Cases Bottled Fruit for Tarts, Sauces of Sorts, and a few Jars of Jam and Jelly.

At the same time will be sold,

Twelve Japanned Landscape Snuffer Trays;

One Jar preserved English Citron, about 10 ℔. very fine,

Nine Brass Beers-Cocks, with Grates,

Eight ditto Wine ditto, with Locks, four pair Japanned and Pontipool Chamber Candlesticks with Snuffers,

Ten pair Elegant Steel Snuffers,—Twenty strong Tin Quart Cans,—Twenty Tin Tea Kettles, of sizes,—Six Quart Coffee Pots,

AND

Six CHOCOLATE POTS with Mills.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

A CREAM Colour'd HORSE, warranted sound and quiet, answers either for PHÆTON or BANDY.

AND

A Serviceable BAY MARE,

ALSO

A Strong Serviceable BAY GELDING, goes remarkably steady and quiet, in HARNESS or BANDY.

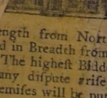
To be sold by Public Auction.

By J. L. Heefke,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, the 25th Instant,

Between the hours of 4 & 5 o'Clock, in the Afternoon,



A HOUSE & GROUND,

Situated in Pedanaik's Pettah, in *Anamundra Vencataramiah's Street*,—adjoining to the HOUSE of Seobiah,—Measuring in [illegible]ength from North to South, 113½ Feet,—[illegible]nd in Breadth from East to West, 24 feet.

The highest Bidder to be the Purchaser, and [illegible] any dispute arise, between the Bidders the [illegible]remises will be put up again.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

For the information of your Correspondent A. B. *and of those who have read his letter an Ancient and Modern Music, in your last Paper, be so good as insert the following Extract from* DR. CHARLES HUTTON's *instructive, and entertaining Dictionary, on Mathematics and Philosophy, lately published.*

"DR. WALLIS has endeavoured to account for the surprising effects attributed to the Ancient Music; and ascribes them chiefly to the novelty of the Art, and the hyperboles of the Ancient Writings: nor does he doubt, but the Modern Music, in like cases would produce effects at least as considerable as the Ancient.

"The truth is, we can match most of the Ancient Stories of this kind in the Modern Histories. If Timotheus could excite Alexander's fury with the Phrygian Mode, and soothe him into indolence with the Lydian; a more Modern Musician has driven Eric, King of Denmark, into such a rage, as to kill his best Servants. Dr. Niewentyt speaks of an Italian who, by varying his Music from brisk to solemn, and the contrary, could so move the Soul, as to cause distraction and madness; Dr. South has founded his Poem, called Musica Incantans, on an instance he knew of the same kind.

"Music however is found not only to exert its force on the affections but on the body also: witness the Gascon knight, mentioned by Mr. Boyle, who could not contain his water at the playing of a Bagpipe; and the Woman, mentioned by the same Author, who would burst into tears at the hearing of a certain tune, with which other people were but a little effected. To say nothing of the trite story of the Tarantula, we have an instance, in the History of the Academy of Sciences, of a Musician being cured of a violent fever, by a little concert occasionally played in his room."

13th Sept. Y. Z.

FOR THE COURIER.

WE *may trace most of the faults, and the miseries of mankind, to the* VICES *and* ERRORS *of* POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, *their permanency* HAVING BEEN THEIR RADICAL DEFECT. :

"The mind is modified by the circumstances in which it is placed, by the accidents of birth and education; the constitutions of society are all, as yet, imperfect; they have generated, and perpetuated, many mistakes—the consequences of those mistakes will, eventually, carry with them their antidote, the seeds of reproduction are, even visible in their decay. The growth of reason is slow, but not the less sure; the increase of knowledge must necessarily prepare the way for the increase of virtue and happiness.

"Look back upon the early periods of society, and, taking a retrospective view of what has been done, amidst the interuptions of barbarous inroads, falling empires, and palsying despotism, calculate what yet may be atchieved: while the causes, which have hitherto impeded the progress of civilization, must continue to decrease, in an accelerated ratio, with the wide, and still wider, diffusion of truth.

Hitherto there seems to have been something strangely wrong in the constitutions of society—a lurking poison that spreads its contagion far and wide—a canker at the root of private virtue and private happiness—a principle of deception, that sanctifies error—a Circean cup that lulls into a fatal intoxication. But MEN BEGIN TO THINK AND REASON; reformation dawns, though the advance is tardy. Moral martyrdom may be the fate of those who press forward, yet, their generous efforts will not be lost.—Posterity will plant the olive and the laurel, and consecrate their mingled branches to the memory of such, who, daring to trace, to their springs, *errors* the most *hoary*, and *prejudices* the most *venerated*, emancipate the human mind from the trammels of superstition, and teach it, THAT IT'S TRUE DIGNITY AND VIRTUE, CONSISTS IN BEING FREE.

THE INQUISITIVE FRENCHMAN.

A YOUNG Parisian, travelling to Amsterdam, was attracted by the remarkable beauty of a house near the canal. He addressed a Dutchman, in French, who stood near him in the vessel, with, "*Pray sir, may I ask who that house belongs to?*"

To which the Dutchman answered *Ik [illegible] niet verstaan*.—I dont understand you.

The Parisian, not doubting but that he [illegible] understood, took the Dutchman's answer for t[illegible] name of the proprietor.

"Oh! oh!" said he, "it belongs to Mr. Kaniferstan. Well, I am sure he must be very agreeably situated; the house is most charming, and the garden appears delicious. I don't know that I ever saw a better. A friend of mine has one much like it, near the river Loire; but I certainly give this the preference."

He added many other observations of the same kind, to which the Dutchman made no reply.

When he arrived at Amsterdam, he saw a most beautiful woman on the quay, walking arm in arm with a gentleman; he asked a person who passed him, who that charming lady was? But the man, not understanding French, replied, "*Ik kan niet verstaan.*"

"What! sir," replied our traveller, "is that Mr. Kaniferstan's wife, whose house is near the canal? Indeed this gentleman's lot is enviable,—to possess so noble a house and so lovely a companion."

The next day when he was walking out, he saw some trumpeters playing at a gentleman's door, who had got the largest prize in the Dutch lottery. Our Parisian wishing to be informed of the gentleman's name, he was still answered, "*Ik kan niet verstaan.*"

"Oh!" said he, "this is too great an accession of good fortune! Mr. Kaniferstan proprietor of such a fine house, husband to such a beautiful woman, and to get the largest Prize in the lottery! It much be allowed that there are some fortunate men in the world."

About a week after this, our traveller walking about, saw a very superb burying. He asked whose it was? "*Ik kan niet verstaan,*" replied the person of whom he inquired.

"Oh, my God!" exclimed he, "poor Mr. Kaniferstan, who had such a noble house, such an angelic wife, and the largest prize in the lottery! He must have quitted this world with great regret; but I thought his happiness was too complete to be of long duration."

He then went home, reflecting all the way on the instability of human affairs.

ENGLISH CONVENT.

"*Shrines, where their vigils pale eyed Virgins keep,*
"*And pitying Saints, whose statues learn to weep!*"

THERE is at this time a sisterhood of twenty-five Nuns at St. Helen's Auckland, Durham, occupying the venerable hall formerly the seat of Francis Carr, Esq. and of late years the property of Mr. Carr, of Cocken.

The situation and premises are in perfect consonance with religious retirement. The house is very spacious, and contains a great number of apartments; it is surrounded by high walls, except the south front, the view from it being confined either to its delightful gardens or the adjoining meadows. These gardens, which comprehend between four and five acres, are enclosed by a brick wall about twenty feet in height, lined with immense variety of the choicest fruit-trees, and the whole laid out in the most enchanting manner.

The Superior, or Lady Abbess, of this Sisterhood (who also presided in the same capacity at their former residence at Douay) is Mrs. Houseman, a native of Cumwhitten in Cumberland. The drawing-room is converted into a chapel, very beautifully decorated; and furnished with an handsome altar, candlesticks, a lamp, several paintings, and the usual furniture of such places.

The habit of the nuns is grey woollen, with a very deep black veil; *their heads are shaven*, and bound very close with a white fillet; the lower part of their shoes (which are all made by themselves) is of leather, the upper part of platted cord; from the girdle is supended a rosary, and a crucifix from the neck; the appearance being altogether strikingly singular in England.

Six or seven of them are English, the others Flemings; they are reported to be extremely courteous and communicative. They have a constant succession of visitors, and the neighboring gentry are particularly attentive and kind to them.

They all wear the habit of their order, except a Miss Dalton, niece to the Lady Abbess, whose necessary intercourse with the people of the village (as housekeeper) induces her to dress in a stile less likely to be noticed.

It is now two years since the ancient mansion-house at St, Helen's-Auckland became a *Convent of Nuns!* yet no mention till lately has been made of it! How characteristic of those who have here found an asylum, in one particular at least, are the words of the poet:

"*The world forgetting!—by the world forgot.*

SINGULAR USE OF SERMONS.

LONDON, 31st MARCH.

The following circumstance is as true as it's remarkable.—A few months ago two gentlem[illegible] who had been left executors to the will o[illegible] friend, on examining the property, found [illegible] scrap of a paper, on which was written "fev[illegible] hundred pounds in TILL." This they took [illegible] the literal sense, and examined all his apar[illegible] ments carefully, but in vain.—They sold h[illegible] collecti[illegible] of books to [illegible] [illegible]ller near th[illegible] Mews a[illegible] paid the legac[illegible] [illegible]roportion. [illegible] singular[illegible] of the circ[illegible] frequent[illegible] [illegible]ted [illegible] place [illegible] folio e[illegible] abilit[illegible] the word "Till" on the piece of paper, made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, asked him if he had the edition of Tillotson, which had been among the books sold to him; on his reply in the affirmative, and the volumes being handed down, the gentleman immediately purchased them, and on carefully examining the leaves, found Bank notes, singly dispersed in various places of the volumes, to the amount of seven hundred pounds! But what is perhaps no less remarkable than the preceding, the bookseller informed him that a gentleman at Cambridge reading in his catalogue of this edition to be sold, had written to him and desired it might be sent to Cambridge, which was accordingly done; but the books not answering the gentlemen's expectations, they had been returned, and had been in the bookseller's shop till the period of this very singular discovery.

LORD GARLIES.

When this Nobleman was cruising off the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his Chaplain, who was carried off by a yellow fever; upon which the Lieutenant, who was a Scotchman, gave him notice of it by saying at the same time, "that he was sorry to inform him that he died a *Roman Catholic.*" "Well, so much the better," said his Lordship. "Oot away, my Lord, how can you say so of a British Clergyman?" "Why," says his Lordship, "*because I believe I'm the first Captain of a man of war that could boast of a* CHAPLAIN *who had any religion at all.*"

THE LATE
SIR GEORGE SAVILLE.

It is to be lamented, that whilst the Press teems with memoirs of every little dabbler in politics and literature, we have had as yet no Life of this great man.

When Sir GEORGE SAVILLE first came home from his travels, there was a petition presented to him at one of the county meetings from a tenant of his, who stated that he had lost the greatest part of his property by a fire. Sir George, who then took up that just and wise principle of judging for himself, said, very coolly, that he would consider of it, and passed it by. The rest of the company, consisting of some of the first Gentlemen in the county, seemed to think that this conduct of the Baronet augured not a little of parsimory and inhumanity, and immediately put about the hat for a subscription, which every body but Sir George readily complied with.

The next day Sir George made the necessary inquiries relative to the misfortunes of his tenant, and found them not only to be truly stated, but that the goodness of his private character still rendered him more an object of consideration. Satisfied with this account, he waited upon him, explained to him why he did not immediately relieve him on his petition, and was now come to ask a favour in his turn which was, "that he would please to accept a *five hundred pound Bank note*, as a reward for his character, and as an alleviation of his misfortunes;" laying him only under one injunction, that he was never to speak of the transaction.

Though the poor man was penetrated with gratitude for this noble act of benevolence, it was with reluctance he promised to conform to this act of secrecy. He, however, complied for several months; till sitting one evening with some friends, who were abusing Sir George for his supposed act of unkindness to him, the latter burst into tears, and said," he could hold out no longer." He then related the circumstances of Sir George's generosity to him, which afforded the highest satisfaction to the company, and gave a happy assurance of Sir George's future good discernment and liberality.

Soon after this Sir George Saville happened to be on a special jury, on the trial of property to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds, where though he saw from the nature of the evidence that the plaintiff had a clear title, his brother jurors thought otherwise. On retiring from the box, Sir George, with great coolness and perspicuity of reasoning, which he was very much master of, endeavoured to convince them of their error; but to no purpose; prejudice in favour of the opposite party, or some other cause prevailed; they were unanimous against him.

In this dilemma he was for some time undetermined how to proceed—his high sense of justice and honour would not permit him to accede to their verdict. From their obstinacy he found he could not convince them by reason, and as to bringing them to, by what is called *tiring them out*, he equally despaired of, from the weakness of his own [illegible]onstitution, He at last made up his mind, [illegible]d acceded to their verdict; but before every [illegible]he went out of Court, he gave a draft to [illegible] plaintiff on his banker for the 1500l. ([illegible]l amount of the action) as a satisfacti[illegible] [illegible]r the injustice he was obliged to do him from [illegible]e peculiar situation of his health."

HOLLAND,

[illegible]UNISHMEN[illegible] OF STATE CRIMINALS OF FAMILY IN HOLLAND, BEFORE THE LATE REVOLUTION.

Public justice was administered, in the Provinces, with a very impartial, but, in some cases, a very mysterious hand. In common affairs, the accused was tried, and, if not immediately acquitted, he was reconducted to prison, without his knowing when his sentence would be passed, or of what nature it was to be. At the pleasure of the Magistrate, he was summoned to make his second appearance, and then received sentence; after hearing which, he was carried again to his confinement, from whence he was brought out only on the day he was to be executed: of this he had only a few hours notice, whether the punishment was capital, or otherwise. He was then delivered over as a publck spectacle, and his offence made known, in a summary way, to the people.

The State trials were conducted with great secrecy. A marked person was picked up, in a manner almost imperceptibly. He was tried, condemned, and executed, without the public suspecting any thing of the matter. If the offender was a person of descent, whose family would be disgraced by an ignominions death he was brought into a certain apartment in the seat of justice, where he perceived a goblet standing on the table; and on one side of it the figure of a woman, called the Maiden, larger than life, but of beauty and proportion; the person whose office it was to attend, gave the criminal the choice of these, either of which was inevitable fate. If to drink the contents of the goblet was election, he had no sooner taken the potion, than the officer made him a bow, and informed him he was at full liberty to go where he pleased. Of course he made the best of his way home; but the poison he had swallowed was of so active a nature, that he took his death along with him, and had no other consolation than that of yielding up his life amidst his friends. If the other was his choice, he advanced to the figure, whose arms were, by secret springs extended to receive him; and, just as he has reached the lips of this treacherous Maiden, he finds destruction in her embrace; he is locked fast in her grip, and feels innumerable lances striking at his heart and vitals.

An involuntary horror seized me at the relation of this figure; not becaase I deem, on these occasions, a sudden death so terrible as the apparatus and shame of a public execution, but as it is abundantly more awful. I likewise regretted that this formidable instrument of justice should be represented under the form of a beautiful female.—Although it struck me afterwards as a pretty close symbol of the unsuspected mischiefs which are insidiously stored up by *the faithless part of the sex*, who convey, even with their indearments, a dagger in the heart, more pernicious in its effects, though more slow, than the lancets of the Maiden, or the venom of the Goblet.

FRENCH MEASURES,

The French Republic as lately adopted the following very simple classification of terms expressing weights and Measures:—In measures of length 10 *metres*, are called *decameter;* 100, *hectare;* 100, *kilare;* 10,000, *myriaretre.* In land measure, 10 *ares* are called *decare;* 100, *hectare;* 1000, *kilare;* 10,000, *myriare.* In measures of capacity, they proceed in the same way, and from them form the *Metre, decalitre, kilitre*, and *myrialitre.* And in weights, from the term *gramme*, they form *decagramme, hectogramme, kilogramme*, and *myriagramme.*

N. B. The *metre* corresponds in English measure to 3 feet, 3 inches, 1708 lines, The *are* to 10,000 square metres, or 107623,048 English square feet, The *litre*, in our Winchester measure, corresponds to 1799 pints; or in wine measure to 2,081 pints. The *gramme*, in our Troy weight, is 2lbs. 8oz. 4dwts, 108grs. and in our avoirdupose is 2lbs 3oz,6, 274 drachm.

IN CHANCERY—.

ELECTION PETITION.

A curious case is just now pending in Chancery, which, taken out of the tedious jargon of Counsel, is to this effect.

Messrs. Wallis and Troward, in the year 1789 were employed as Solicitors to present a petition on behalf of George Tierney, Esq, against the undue return of Sir George Jackson for Colchester, The whose expences of this business may be 4000l.—of which Mr. Tierney paid them *one fourth* part. This they understand to have come from the Duke of Portland, to whom in fact they imagined they were to look for the whole expence;—but upon writing to the Duke for his avowal of the liability, his Grace disclaimed the whole transaction.

The relief prayed by the Bill was, that the Duke might answer, whether he had ever given such directions to Mr. Tierney, as warranted his ordering the Petition to be presented at the Duke's expence. To this the Defendants demurred on two grounds. First, that there was nothing in the complaint that required answer; and, if there were, the matters specified were such as could not be listented to, namely *maintenance* and *Election interference.*

The Plaintiff's Counsel endeavoured to shew that no such offences could be imputable, if h[illegible]s Grace did answer, since the Election was termi-

nated, and it amounted only to the ſupport of a Petition. The *diſcovery* gave them perhaps recourſe in the Law Courts; but if ſuch Courts would not take cognizance of the affair, the *diſcovery* could by no means injure the conduct conſidered as *miſdemeanor*, ſhould it call for the interference of Parliament.

PLAN
OF THE
EXCHANGE-NOTES & LETTERS OF CREDIT
OF
HAMMERSLEY'S AND CO.
BANKERS,
No. 76, IN PALL-MALL, LONDON.

A Correſpandence is ſettled at moſt of the principal places on the Continent of Europe, in order to accommodate travellers with money, at any place, which beſt ſuits their conveniency: and to ſupply thoſe with bills upon any particular place, who deſire to make remittances from hence.

*** *French being the moſt general language, is uſed for this plan.*

CIRCULAR EXCHANGE-NOTES.

Are given for any ſum, from twenty pounds upwards, and anſwer the purpoſe abroad, of BANK-POST-BILLS in England.—They are payable to the order of the traveller, without any *commiſſion or charges*, at any one of the various places mentioned in a letter of order given along with them: and although drawn at ſeven days ſight, in order to have a little time to ſtop payment at the adjacent places, ſhould they be loſt, and in that caſe, for the value to be repaid in London; yet they are always paid at at *ſight*, when preſented by the traveller himſelf.——They are reduced into foreign money, at the current uſance of exchange on London—*in other words, the price of Engliſh money*—at the time and place of payment.—The traveller, for his own ſecurity, will not indoſe any of the notes till he receives payment of them, at which time, the agents are inſtructed to take two receipts ſerving one purpoſe—one on the back of the notes: the other ſeparately, to prove the payment, in caſe any of the notes ſhould be loſt, in ſending them back diſcharged.

LETTERS OF ORDER.

Are always given with the circular notes, and contain a general addreſs to all the correſpondents of the houſes, whoſe names are annexed to an alphabetical liſt of places; at the ſame time [illegible] to their civilities.——For ſafety, the traveller writes his own name in this letter of order, which the agents are inſtructed to compare with his ſignature, on paying the notes, ſo that it anſwers the purpoſe of a general letter of advice.

TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE-NOTES.

Are addreſſed to one place only, being reduced into the money of that place, at the laſt quoted exchange from thence, and may be tranſferred from one perſon to another, by ſimple indorſement.——They are chiefly intended to remit particular ſums abroad, or for the uſe of thoſe perſons who are conſtantly reſident at one place, becauſe they may be paid away to tradeſmen and others, in the ſame manner as bank or banker's notes are paſſed from hand to hand in London.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Although the uſe of them, on the former footing, cannot be recommended, nor can they be of ſuch extended utility as the notes; nevertheleſs the houſe will, when required, and ſatisfied of the ſecurity, give them, on ſuch places as have a direct exchange upon London.——They are ſubject to a ſingle commiſſion and poſtage at the place of payment, and to another to the houſe, when they are re imburſed at home; but this money will be paid at the juſt courſe, without the exaction of any accumulated charges whatſoever.

RECOVERING MONEY FROM ABROAD.

To render their extenſive correſpondence as uſeful as poſſible, the houſe will take bills, of drawers or endorſers of undoubted credit, upon moſt of the places, mentioned in their liſt, in order to recover money, which cannot be done in the common courſe of buſineſs.

Places where the CIRCULAR NOTES *may be Received.*

A

AMSTERDAM—Anvers—Aix la-Chapelle—Augſburgh Amiens—Aix-en-Provence—Angers—Arras—Avignon Alicante.

B

Breda—Bruxelles—Bruges—Brandenbourg—Bolsan—Breme—Breſlau—Brunſwick—Baſle—Berne—Bergen—Buda—[illegible]inu—Barege—Bagneres—Bayonne—Beſancon—Blois—Bourdeaux—Boulogne-ſur-mer—Bologne en Italie.

C

Coeverden—Carlsruke—Coblentz—Cologne—Conſtance—Cruxhaven—Coſberg—Copenhagen—Cracou—Caen—Calais—Cadiz—Carthagena—CONSTANTINOPLE

D

Deventer—Dreſde—Duſſeldorff—Dieppe—Dijon—Dunkerque—Douvre.

E

Embden,

F

Frankfort ſur le Maen—Florence.

G

Gottenbourg—Goſlar—Glaris—Gneſna—Glogou—Genes—Gorlitz—Glukſtadt—Gand—Gibraltar—Geneve

H

HAMBOURG—Hanovre—Hildeſheim—Ham (Weſtph)—Havre de Grace—Hyeres.

I

Inſpruc.

K

Konigſberg.

L

La Hague—Liſle—Limbourg—Luxembourg—Leipzig—Liege—Lipſtadt—Lunembourg—Lauſanne—Lucerne—La Rochelle—L'Orient—Lyon—Livourne—LISBON.

M

Menin—Maeſtricht—Middlebourg—Magdebourg—Manheim—Marchpurg—Mayence—Metz—Mons—Munich—Moſcou—Marſeilles—Montbeliard—Montpellier Milau—Montſerrat—Malaga—Madrid,—MADRAS.

N

Nimegue—Namur—Naſſau—Naumbourg—Nurembourg—Neufchatel—Nancy—Nantes—Nimes—Naples Nice.

O

OSTENDE—Oſnabourg—Orleans—Oporto.

P

Paderborn—Philipville—Prague—Paris—Perpignan—Parme—Piſa—Philadelphia.

R

Rotterdam—Ratiſbonne—Riga—Rheims—Rouen—Rome.

S

Saltſbourg—St. Juliers—Stettin—Spires—Spa—Stutgart—Stockholme—St. Gall—Sion—Soleure—St. Peteribourg—Sandomir—St. Quertin—St. Omers—Straſbourg.

T

Tournay—Treves—Thorn—Toulon—Toulouſe—Tours—Trieſte—TURIN.

V

VIENNA—Varſovie—Valenciennes—Venize—Valence.

W

Waldeck—Worms—Wurtſbourg.

Y

Ypres—Yverdun.

Z

Zwoll—Ziric—Zee—Zieg—Zurich.

FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

General Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Valvaſons, 27th Ventoſe; 17th March.

AFTER the battle of Rivoli, Citizen Directors, the Italian Army occupied the banks of the Piava and Levis. The Imperial army commanded by the Archduke Charles, occupied the other bank of the Piava, had its centre behind Cordevola, and ſupported its right flank by Adige, on the ſide of Salurn. On the 20th in the morning, the diviſion of General Maſſena repaired to Feltre, the enemy upon its approach evacuated the line of Cordevola retreating to Belluna. The diviſion of General Serrurier went to Aſolo; here it was aſſailed by the moſt tempeſtuous weather, but wind and rain on the eve of a battle, have always been a preſage of ſucceſs to the Italian army. On the 22d at day-break, the diviſion paſſed the Piava, oppoſite the Village of St. Vido; in ſpite of the rapidity and depth of the water, we only loſt a little drummer. Laſalle, Commanding a Squadron at the head of a detachment of Cavalry, and Adjutant General Leclerk at the head of the 21ſt Battalion of Light Infantry, defeated one of the enemies Corps that deſigned to oppoſe our paſſage, and puſhed rapidly forward to St. Salvadore. The enemy, upon the firſt account of our paſſage, fearing to be ſurrounded, evacuated their Camp at Campana. General Guieux at two o'clock in the afternoon paſſed the Piava at Ofdedaletto, and arrived the ſame evening at Congliano.

A SOLDIER carried away by the current, *was upon the point of being drowned;* A WOMAN belonging to the 51ſt, *leaped into the ſtream, and ſwam and ſaved him;* I gave her a preſent of *a Gold Necklace*, to which ſhall be ſuſpended a CIVIC CROWN, with the name of the Soldier whoſe life ſhe ſaved. Our Cavalry on this day frequently fell in with that of the enemy, over whom they always obtained the ſuperiority; we took eighty Huſſars. On the 23d (13th) General Guieux arrived with his diviſion at Sacile, fell upon the enemy's rear guard, and in ſpite of the darkneſs of the night made one hundred priſoners. A body of Uhlans demand to *capitulate*; Citizen Siabeck advances and is *killed*; General Dugua is ſlightly *wounded*. General Maſſena's diviſion reached Belluna, follows the enemy, who retire to Cador, ſurrounds their rear Guard, makes ſeven hundred priſoners, among whom are one hundred Huſſars, a Colonel, and General Luſignan, who commanded the whole of their Centre.

The hundredth of Chaſſeurs diſtinguiſh themſelves as uſual. General Luſignan has rendered himſelf extremely culpable by his behaviour to our ſick at Breſcia; I have given orders that he ſhall be carried to France without the capacity of being exchanged. On the 26th, the diviſion of General Guieux ſet off from Pardenona at 5 o'clock in the morning; that of General Serrurier from Paſſiano at four, all directing their march to Valvaſona: General Guieux's diviſion paſſing Valvaſona reaches the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning, the enemy's army is entenched on the other ſide of the River, of which it pretends to diſpute our paſſage. My Aid-de-camp Croiſſier goes at the head of twenty-five guides, reconnoitres the enemy in their entrenchments and is received with a ſhower of grape: General Bernadotte's diviſion comes up at noon, I immediately order General Guieux to the left, to paſs the river at the right of the enemies trenches, under cover of twelve pieces of Artillery.

General Bernadotte was to paſs on the right; both theſe diviſions form their battalions of Grenadiers, arrange in order of battle, having each a half brigade of light infantry in front, ſupported by two battalions of Grenadiers, and flanked by the Cavalry. The light Infantry attack as *tirailleurs*; General Dommartin on the left, and General Eſpinnaſs on the right bring up the Artillery, and the Cannonade begins with the greateſt vivacity. I order that each Demibrigade form in cloſe colums upon the wings of its ſecond battalion, its firſt and third battalions . . . . General Dumphor at the head of the 27th of Light Infantry, throws himſelf into the river, and is ſoon on the other ſide; General Bon ſupports him with the Grenadiers of Guieux's diviosin, General Murat makes the ſame movement towards the right, and is alſo ſupported by the grenadiers of Bernadotte's diviſion. The whole line is in motion, each Demibrigade by Echelons, Squadrons of Cavalry ſupporting the intervals: the enemy's Cavalry attempted ſeveral times to charge our Infantry, but without ſucceſs; the river is paſſed and the enemy every where routed, they attempt flanking our right with their Cavalry, and our left with their Infantry. I ſend General Dugua and Adjutant General Kellerman at the head of the Cavalry in reſerve, ſupported by our Infantry, commanded by Adjutant General Mireur; they defeat the enemy's Cavalry, and make the General in Command Priſoner, Generul Guieux attacks the village of Gradilki and in ſpite of the darkneſs of the night takes it, and throws the enemy into a complete route, PRINCE CHARLES *himſelf had ſcarcely time to eſcape.* General Serrurier's diviſion as it comes up paſſes the river and forms in order of battle to aſſiſt us as a reſerve.

We took from the enemy this day ſix pieces of cannon, a General, many [illegible] between 4 and 500 priſoners; the promptitude of our arrangements of our Artillery, had ſuch an effect upon the enemy that they did not wait, but profited by the night to retreat; General Kellerman received many ſabre wound in charging with his uſual courage at the head of the Cavalry, I am about to recompenſe the officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſeveral affairs.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

NEW-YORK,—February 25.

The following important Arret, received by Capt. Gibaut, from Gaudaloupe, is juſt handed us in the original French, and we tranſlate it for the Minerva, without delay.

EQUALITY. ARRET. LIBERTY.

The ſpecial agents of the Executive Directory in the Weſt Indies.

Conſidering that the ports of the Iſlands, at the windward, and leeward, as well as thoſe of Demarara, Eſſequibo, and Berbice, delivered up to the Engliſh, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a ſtate of permanent ſiege, and ought not to enjoy the ſame advantages as the ports of the different *Engliſh Colonies*, poſſeſſed by that power before the war, and by other title;

Conſidering it to be contrary to every principle to treat *a horde of rebels*, without country, without government, or a flag, with the ſame regard which civilized nations obſerve among themſelves during war;

Conſidering that by authentic acts in our poſſeſſion, it is proved that divers places of the Colonies delivered to the Engliſh by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the Britiſh Government, more than LA VENDEE, in which the ENGLISH MINISTRY had alſo their MERCENARY TROOPS, Regiments in their pay wearing the ſame *uniform* as the *Troops* of the KING of ENGLAND.

Conſidering [illegible] by virtue of the ſecond article of the tre[illegible] of alliance concluded at Paris, Feb. 6th, [illegible], between the United States and France, [illegible] former power engages to de[illegible] the poſſe[illegible] in America in caſe of war, [illegible] the govern[illegible]t and commerce of the United States have ſtrangely abuſed [illegible] forbearance [illegible] French Republic, in turn [illegible] detri[illegible] [illegible] favou[illegible] which had b[illegible] th[illegible] of enter[illegible] th[illegible] rench Co[illegible] [illegible] permittin[illegible] ſe[illegible] to carry [illegible] ver[illegible] *to* [illegible] *evident* [illegible] ence, be the means [illegible] hould mities and th[illegible] —ord[illegible] Art[illegible] French [illegible]

conduct into the ports of the republic neutral veſſels deſtined for the Windward and Leeward Iſlands of America, delivered up to the Engliſh, occupied and defended by the EMIGRANTS.

Theſe ports are, Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, Eſſequibo; and at the leeward, Port au Prince, St. Marks, l'Archayes and Jeremie.

Art. II. Every armed veſſel, having a Commiſſion from either of thoſe parts, ſhall be reputed a PIRATE, and the crews adjudged and puniſhed as ſuch.

Art. III. The veſſels and cargoes, deſcribed in the firſt and ſecond articles, are declared good prize, and ſhall be ſold for the benefit of the captors.

Art. IV. Every veſſel taken which ſhall be cleared out to the Weſt-Indies generally, is comprehended in the firſt and ſecond articles.

Art. V. The order of laſt Nivoſe in purſuance of the decree of the executive directory of the 14th Meſſidor 4th year, ſhall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this ordinance.

This order ſhall be printed, tranſcribed into the regiſter of the criminal tribunal, and of commerce, ſent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, publiſhed, and poſted up wherever it may be neceſſary.

It ſhall be noticed officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomews.

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal and of commerce in Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French Colonies and otherwhiſe on the Admiral Commandant on the Weſt Indie ſtation and on the chief of the adminiſtration, ſtrictly to execute this arret, each in his reſpective department.

Done at Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, the 13th Pluvioſe, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES,

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY,—26th. *Auguſt* 1797.

ON Thurſday laſt, the Honorable Company's Ship ESSEX, Captain Strover, having undergone the neceſſary repairs for which ſhe bad been reduced to return to Port, reſumed her Voyage to the Cape; and from her being a ſingle ſhip, there is a little doubt ſhe will join the fleet there, and proceed with them to Great Britain.

On Saturday laſt arrived the Warroo, a ſmall brig under Arab colours, from Muſcat [illegible] Frenchmen and a ſingle Arab, and deſtitute of Cargo, ſhe naturally became an object of ſuſpicion and the purpoſe of her coming here a matter of official enquiry: when it appeared that her Commander Bournonville with the others of his nation on board, belonged to a ſhip named the Jehan Palma, the property of M. MONERON, that has been for ſome time traverſing the Indian Seas under *Tippoo's Colours*; this Ship commanded by Captain Crouch had failed from Batavia early in April, in company with another named the Sultaun Bux commanded by M. Moneron himſelf, both bound to Muſcat; that when they approached the Coaſt of Arabia they were ſeparated by a heavy gale of wind, in which the Jehan Palma ſuſtained conſiderable damage, although ſhe ſucceeded in reaching her Port: accounts ſoon after arrived at Muſcat of a ſhip navigated partly by Europeans, having been wrecked off the Iſle of Maziera, and ſeveral corroborating circumſtances encouraged the belief that it could be no other than the Sultan Bux: Captain Crouch accordingly chartered the Warroo, of the Emam, and diſpatched M. Bournonville to the relief of M. Moneron: with this purpoſe the Warroo left Muſcat and with a view of fetching to the Eaſtward was obliged firſt to take a long ſoutherly courſe, when the Warroo proving but a crazy veſſel, leaky, and unable to make Maziara, and equally incapable of returning, it was found adviſeable to bear up for Bombay. That the foregoing is a true detail of facts, Journals which have been produced, and the teſtimony of the Captain of an American, ſince arrived from Muſcat, has ſufficiently evinced.

On Wedneſday Morning laſt came in the *Elizabeth*, Capt. Paeſly, the *American Ship* to which we have juſt alluded, from *Muſcat:* the Elizabeth left Muſcat on the 12th. inſtant, from whence ſhe has brought little intelligence: more recent accounts however had been received of the loſs of the Sultan Bux, and the arrival of M. MONERON was even daily expected.

We have alſo learned a circumſtance by this occaſion which we believe is not generally known; that TIPPOO has an ENVOY reſiding in a public character with the EMAM: every one who is acquainted with the little concern which the Sultan takes in the intereſts of Trade, will perceive that this perſon is not ſtationed there with Commercial views, the alternative appears obvious, that he is appointed as a medium of communication with Europe. The Elizabeth had arrived at Muſcat from Batavia, from whence an obſcure kind of a report has found its way hither of SIX SPANISH FRIGATES having paſſed the Straits of Sunda to the Eaſtward in April; although the fact in itſelf be by no means improbable, the foundation on which it reſts, is too uncertain to allow it immediate credit.

BOMBAY GAZETTE 30—*Auguſt.*

Yeſterday Morning anchored in the Harbour, the Daniſh Ship ELSINEUR, Captain Peterſon, from BATAVIA, which port ſhe left the 22d of July, and Anger Point the 28th, when the Elſineur left Batavia, there were ſeveral DUTCH INDIAMEN in the R[illegible]s, alſo ſome Daniſh and American Ships. [illegible] Elſineur came paſſenger, [illegible] W. [illegible]ne,

W[illegible] underſtand [illegible]t a ſmall copper bottomed Shi[illegible] called the D[illegible] has failed from England, [illegible] O[illegible]E, with a Colony of *Diſſenters* [illegible] mount of near Two Hundred perſons [illegible] the [illegible]s that man the Ship are of the ſame p[illegible] uaſio[illegible] the utmoſt regularity prevails on boar[illegible] and [illegible] an oath to be heard, we learn [illegible]ition [illegible] ſet on foot by ſubſcription, [illegible] the w[illegible]hole [illegible] the riſk, has been covered by ſome of [illegible] reputable Underwriters in the City of [illegible] at a premium of ONE FARTHING p[illegible] [illegible]nt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE compoſition, in the *Dutch Language*, ſent us from COLUMBO, is inadmiſſable:—the obeſity of the language would alone preclude its inſertion,—The Gentleman "*who Squints*"—and the Gentleman with "*Nine Fingers*," may therefore, with our Correſpondents' permiſſion, reſt in peace.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. September, 1797

FRENCH CRUISERS.

ON the 13th Instant, the BRULE GUELE, French CORVETTE, mounting 24 Guns, twelve Pounders, and Commanded by *Captain Brenuer*, anchored in Tranquebar Roads.

From the Officer who landed from the Corvette, Intelligence was received, that a few days prior to her arrival, they had fallen in with and captured, the Honorable Company's Chartered Ship the THOMAS, *Captain Willoughby*, near Trincomallie.

The Thomas had fallen in with the LUSHINGTON Indiaman, lately sailed from this Port, and had parted company with her only a few hours before she was captured by the Enemy.

CAPTAIN WILLOUGHBY, with his Officers, and we believe, some Passengers on the Thomas from Calcutta, were landed at Tranquebar, and in about four hours afterwards the Corvette weighed and proceeded to Sea—standing to the North East.

The accounts from Tranquebar containing the above Intelligence also add, that ADMIRAL SIERCIE had resumed the Command of his Squadron, consisting of *six Frigates* and *three Corvettes*, of which latter the Brule Guele was one:—two of the Frigates are also said to have proceeded up the Bay, with an intention of Cruising off the Sand-heads.

The remaining force of Mr. SERCIE's SQUADRON, we are inclined be believe, are at no great distance,—and, adverting to the orders formerly given by Mr. Siercie to the Commander of the ALERTE, we may justly apprehend that the Brule Guele is the *avant Coureur* [illegible]

On Saturday last arrived a Danish Ship, (formerly Captain Mears's Ship the *Favorite*,) from *Mauritius* and *Tranquebar*, she appears in high order, and we learn, will proceed in a few days for Calcutta.

TREASURE, to a large amount, in charge of *Captain Giraud*, yesterday arrived at the Presidency, from the Northward.

Little Rain has yet fallen to the Northward, and the Country, in consequence, wears an arid and unproductive appearance.

On Monday evening arrived the Ship ANTELOPE, *Captain Powell*, from the Coast of Pedier;—from CAPTAIN POWELL we learn, that the NONSUCH, Armed Ship, having convoyed the Bengal China Ships, so far as *Malacca*, had returned from that port, and in Pedier Roads had *captured* a FRENCH SHIP from Batavia, having on board a Cargo of Arrack and Sugar, valued at *two Lacs of Rupees*.

CAPTAIN POWELL saw Seven sail of large Ships in the Straits of Malacca, but could not ascertain their force, or to what Nation they belonged.

On the 13th Instant arrived the Ships INDRA and St. JACOB, from Calcutta, on the 14th the ship MARGERET, from Coringa, and on the 16th the BEGLER, from Vizagapatam.

"We underſtand that "Reynolds" Comedy "of "FORTUNES FOOL" received with ſo "much juſt applauſe at Covent Garden Theatre, is in rehearſal and will be produced on Friday 29th Inſtant, for the benefit of Mrs. "ORMSBY.—We truſt that the novelty of the "piece, and the appearance of ſome young men, "(not as has been ſtated in a former paper, of "great Theatrical abilities, but ſuch as we "have no doubt will exert their utmoſt powers "to do juſtice to the play) will gain the Manageresſ a good Benefit, and fill the houſe with "as much beauty as graced the late performances."

No accounts having been received of the Ship Mary, Captain Pittman, it is greatly apprehended that she is lost:—these apprehensions are increased, from *the wreck of a Ship*, the appearance of whose Masts and Rigging indicate her being *a Country Vessel*, having been seen drifting in Bala[illegible] Roads, by one of the Pilot Schooners on the 19[illegible] Ultimo.

The Pilot Schooner [illegible]s, at the t[illegible] she passed the wreck, going [illegible]o a vessel [illegible] some distance, in want of a Pilot, [illegible]nd did no[illegible] op to examine it particularly, but [illegible] after furnishing the strange[illegible] wi[illegible] a Pilot, she returned in order to as[illegible]tain, i[illegible] possible, what the wreck was.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 8th September, 1797.

G. O BY GOVERNMENT,

The following APPOINTMENTS and REMOVALS of OFFICERS of the Corps of ENGINEERS to take place.

Captain Mackenzie, to return to his Station with the Nizams Detachment.

Captain Johnſton, to do duty in the Ganjam Diſtrict.

Captain Lieutenant Blair, in the Guntoor Circar.

Lieut. R. H. Fetheringham, to proceed to his Station in the Barramaul.

Lieut. Benjamin Sydenham, to reſume his appointment of Lieutenant and Adjutant to the Corps of Engineers at the Preſidency.

Capt. Lieut. Pittman, Enſigns Bradley and Ravenſhaw, } now to the Eaſtward, to return to their duty on the Coaſt.

Captain Forreſt, to do duty at Columbo.

Lieut. Caſtle, at Point de Galle.

Lieut. P. Joyes, to reſume his appointment of Adjutant to the 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. P. S. Creſſwell, appointed Fort Adjutant of Vizagapatam, vice Preſcot permitted to reſign on account of ill health.

Lieut. P. Boſc, to be Fort Adjutant of Pondicherry vice Maccally promoted.

Lieut. James Grant, to be Adjutant to the 1ſt Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry vice Boſc.

Lieut. Harry Smith, to be Fort Adjutant of Trichinopoly vice Gibbons promoted.

Lieut. Sober, of Invalids so command at Nagapatam.

Captain Colin Macaulay to reſume his Office of Barrack Maſter, South of the Coleroon.

Mr. George Wilſon having produced a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet on this Eſtabliſhment is admitted as Enſign of Infantry, date of rank to be ſettled hereafter.

9th September.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Lieuts. James Wilſon, and Thomas Young, to reſume their Staff appointments with their reſpective Corps.

Lieut. N. M. Smyth, to join the Detail of the 1ſt Battalion of the 3d Regiment at Madura, and to reſume his Staff appointment in that Garriſon.

Captain. Arthur Gibbings, to join the Detail of the 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment at Pallamcottah.

Captain Alexander M'Leod, of the 2d European Regiment to join the Diviſion of that Corps at Maſulipatam.

Brevet Capt. P. Walker, to reſume his Staff appointment as Adjutant to the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

The despatch of the Zephyr Packet, which was originally fixed for the 15th. Auguſt, has been again postponed; and, we understand, it is probable she will not now sail until some time after the arrival of the Indiamen from this Port.

Letters have been received from Calcutta which assure us of the safety of *His Majeſty's Ship* HEROINE;—the Lord Macartney, Indiaman, spoke with her on the 13th. of August, all well, and clear of every danger.

On the 6th. Instant arrived the Ship *Apollo*, Captain Henderson, from Bombay—on the 7th the Ship *Harmony* from Penang,—and on the 9th. the Ship *Glasgow*, from Coringa.

The Portuguse Indiaman, mentioned in our last Courier, as having arrived from Lisbon, proves to have been the GRAM PARA,—a Vessel we formerly, but erroniously, stated to have been captured by two French Frigates.—She was, it appears, chased for two days by two of the Enemy's Ships, but escaped by dint of superior sailing.

On the 9th Instant, arrived the SYLPH, Capt. *Dell*, from Penang, which she left on the 12th of August. PASSENGERS, *Miss Johnstone*, and *Dr. Spiers*.

Letters from the *Coast of Pedier*, mention, that *Captain Piercy* of the Ship DRUID, had been treacherously attacked and mortally wounded, while he was transacting some mercantile business on Shore. Of the particulars of this unfortunate affair, we are not yet informed.

Extract of a Letter from Bencoolen.

"A melancholy circumſtance happened a little before our ſhip's (the *London*) departure from Bencoolen, a prow had arrived, from Batavia, with ten thouſand dollars on board, beſides articles of merchandize. She had anchored along ſide the bridge;—Captain Craig of the *Queen* Indiaman, ſent his boat to take charge of her, as a prize, ſhe having no papers, (it not being cuſtomary with the prows to carry any.) The China-man who commanded the prow, claimed Mr. Broff's protection, who ordered a guard on the bridge;—in the night Capt. Craig ordered the boat to tow the prow along ſide his ſhip, Mr. Broff ſent orders to the officer of the guard, not to ſuffer the boat to paſs the bridge, in conſequence of which, he made uſe of every remonſtrance to prevail on Captain Craig to deſiſt, but all to no purpoſe, and he then gave orders to the ſepoys, in moors, to fire over the boat, but not ſpeaking the language correctly, they miſtook him and fired into the boat, by which 3 men were unfor[illegible]ately killed on the ſpot."

BOMBAY COU[illegible]ER.

2d. SEPTEMBER.

ON [illegible] laſt arrived the Daniſh [illegible] Elſi[illegible] [illegible]tain Peterſon from Batavi[illegible] [illegible] the Elſine was [illegible] Veſſel a[illegible]ived [illegible] which [illegible]mong [illegible] of infor[illegible]tion [illegible] left Serey and [illegible] direc[illegible] othe[illegible] broug[illegible]

& his whole Squadron at the Iſland; that the diverſity of intereſts which had lately been created in the fleet, had given birth to a variety of opinions, differences had conſequently ariſen, and each had reſolved to purſue a ſeparate courſe, for which they were preparing, in lieu of that plan of co-operation that was at firſt deſigned: when the Tuſcan had left the Mauritius we cannot collect, but allowing about a month for her run to Batavia, makes this a very intereſting communication: it was alſo ſaid that the Fort William had been ſold for the ſum of 40,000 Dollars, and the purchaſe it was ſuppoſed made on the account of her former owner.

We have taken ſome pains to inquire into the foundation of the reports of a SPANISH SQUADRON having paſſed the ſtraits of Sunda Eaſtward, and find that an account was actually brought into Batavia, by one of their flying Cruiſers, of THREE SPANISH LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS having paſſed in that direction about the 20th of May.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

IT is with ſatisfaction we learn that the bravery and good conduct of Captain Bowell, his Officers, and Crew, in their *ſucceſsful defence* of the SNOW ST. LOUIS, in Sooſſu Roads, in March laſt, *againſt a French Privateer*, has been acknowledged by the Office, a copy of whoſe letter to Captain Bowell is here ſubjoined.

Calcutta, Inſurance Office, Auguſt 17th 1797.

"SIR,

"The Committee of the Office having taken into conſideration the conduct of the Commander, Officers, and crew of the St. Louis, when ſhe was attacked in Sooſſoo Roads, by the *French Privateer Le Chaſſeur*, on the 5th, and 6th of March laſt, we have been directed to return them warmeſt acknowlegements on the part of the Office, for their ſpirited and ſucceſsful exertions in defending the veſſel on the occaſion, of which there have been few inſtances during the war; and whereby the Committeee is fully ſenſible that the Office was ſaved from a heavy loſs,

"The Committee having further judged it proper to beſtow ſome particular mark of approbation upon thoſe who have rendered eſſential ſervice to the Office, and have ſhewn an example ſo worthy of being followed by others, have directed a preſent of a Gold Time Piece to be made to you as Commander, and one month's allowance to be paid to the Officers and crew.

"In conſequence of which we have now the pleaſure to ſend the Time Piece, with a ſuitable inſcription and engraving on the outer caſe, and we hope it my be acceptable to you. We alſo requeſt you to communicate the contents of this addreſs to the Officers and Crew who will receive the propoſed gratuity from Mr. Young, the Owner of the Snow, to whom the ſame has been paid for their account.

"FAIRLIE, GILMORF, & CO.
SECS."

Captain W. BOWELL, *late* [illegible] St. Louis. }

ASIATIC MIRROR,—23*d. Auguſt.*

The ZEPHYR is ſtill under diſpatch; and the period of her departure is not yet preciſely fixed.

The WALTER BOYD, Capt. Maculloch, will be ready for diſpatch in the courſe of a few days.

EDWARD HAY, Eſq. of the Board of Trade, had been lately dangerouſly ill; but is now we are very happy to ſtate, much better. Mr. Hay propoſes to proceed for the re-eſtbliſhment of his health, to the Cape, on board the Walter Boyd.

By the ſame conveyance Major Herbert Lloyd has engaged his paſſage for Europe; alſo Capt. Toppin and his family, and Meſſrs. Mathews, Naſmyth, and Williamſon, of the Medical Eſtabliſhment.

Letters from BENCOOLEN of the 18th Ultimo, repreſent that Settlement to be *diſtracted by party diſſentions*, which, extending their effect into the private intercourſe of individuals, had a particularly unfavourable influence in their limited ſcale of Society.

THREE OFFICERS of the detachment, doing duty at Bencoolen were *under arreſt*, on the 18th ult. the date of our letters from thence. The grounds of accuſation are not ſtated.

PITTALA,

From the Dewry of Rajah Saheb Sing,
20th. of Zilhuz, or the 25th. of June.

Ehmud Yar Dhan, Moonſhee of Goolam Ehmud Khan, Vakoynagar (News writer) of Zemaun Shah, appeared before Raja Saheb Sing, and having made his ſalutations, thus informed him: "Yeſterday a pair of Hircarrahs arrived from Goolam Ehmud Khan at Cabul, with letters from Mooktarul Dowleh Sheer Mahomed Khan, and Mirza Hootuk to you."—By the order of the Rajah the Hircarrahs were then brought in and preſented their diſpatches, which the Raja, to do honor to the commands, placed upon his head, and then delivered them for peruſal to his Moonſhee, when the contents were obſerved to be as follows:

"Your laudable conduct and faithful intentions have been made known to His Majeſty. By the Bleſſing of God the victorious Standard of ZEMAUN SHAH will be directed towards HINDOSTAN, at the concluſion of the Rains or towards the beginning of Winter; therefore when his army ſhall reach the Punjab, you will do well to be prepared for his ſervice, thereby meriting his favour, for to you will be committed much confidence in the conduct of Affairs in that quarter; ſince it is incumbent upon you to promote the intereſts of the followers of Iſlam. We have heard from various quarters, that you have aided Runjut with ſupplies of Horſe and foot, in this you have done ill."

BIRTHS.

At the Houſe of G. Wynch's Eſq. St. Thomé the LADY of CAPT. MITCHELL, (of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment,) of a DAUGHTER.

On the 14th Inſtant, the HONORABLE Mrs. ST. JOHN of a Son.

PANTALOONS.

The reigning mode of Pantaloons, in which the men of faſhion of the preſent day delight to exhibit their well modelled limbs, is by no means novel; for, HUDIBRAS, or rather the author of it, ſays in Part 1, Canto 3.

" *The French we conquered once,*
" *Now give us laws for pantaloons, &c.*"

The words of a Poet, who wrote Anno 1663, alſo ſeem very ſevere upon the wearers of this foreign dreſs.

" *Be not theſe courtly coy-ducks,* * *whoſe repute*
" *Swol'n with ambition of a gaudy ſuit,*
" *Or ſome outlandiſh gimp-thigh'd pantaloon,*
" *A garb, ſince* ADAM's *time was ſcarcely known.*"

* It is not to be underſtood by *coy-ducks*, that our preſent men of faſhion are overburthened with coyneſs—the Author clearly meant *decoy-ducks*—That is, they have been ſilly enough to be themſelves caught by this faſhion, and their example induces other Ducks (not to ſay Geeſe) to fall into the ſame ſnare.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By R. Henderſon.
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 22d. Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
OF
PLATE,
Belonging to a Gentlemen, about to leave the Coaſt,
VIZ.

ONE Milk Bowl and Cover, one Coffee Pot, two Tea Pots and Stands, two Cruet Frames, one Egg do. one Sauce Pan, two Sugar Urns, four Silver Salt Cellers, Muggs, Sneakers, Candleſticks, Muffineers, Pye Diſhes, Table and Soup Plates, one Soup ladle, Table, Deſert and Tea Spoons, ſome of them entirely New.

At the ſame time,

A Choice Collection of new Books, amongſt which there are a Folio Edition of Camdens Britanica, Dalrymples Scotland, Radcliffes Journey, and D'moivre on Chances in Quarto, Donovans Britiſh Birds, and Inſects, with Coloured Prints, New Novels, &c.

ALSO

A few Articles of China Ware and Furniture, A Tin Tea Kettle, and ſix ſets of Boilers &c. New.

A large four foot Braſs Rule,
AND
A Capital Patent Azimuth Compaſs, by Mc'Culloch.

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HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
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At 5 Pagodas per Frazil.

For Sale for Ready Money.
WARRANTED FRESH
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Tulloh Brodie and Co,

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_ SUBSCRIPTIONS re[illegible] at [illegible] Adv[illegible] Courier [illegible] Intelligence, Poetical Pieces, &c. &c. will be received, and attended to. [illegible] Ferris, *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. [illegible] *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*,—Mr[illegible] and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.